IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

- 1. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a multi-purpose paper, comprising steps of:
- (a) providing a papermaking material and obtaining a clean paper pulp by treating said papermaking material;
- (b) adding a functional additive into said clean paper pulp, wherein said functional additive is Camellia seed cake's powder or Camellia seed cake's powder combined with at least one functional additive selected from a group consisting of calcium carbonate, dry strength agent, wet strength agent, weed control agent, pest control agent, bacterial control agent and a combination thereof;
- (c) processing plural steps including classifying, pulp-dispersing, coarse pulpclarifying, fiber-separation, coarse screening, fine pulp-clarifying, heat-dispersion, fine screening, bleaching, pulp-washing and pulp-refining steps to form said multipurpose paper; and
- (d) processing said multi-purpose paper to form thereon an uneven surface structure.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said papermaking material is one selected from a group consisting of waste cardboard case fibers, plant fibers and polymer fibers.

3-4. (Cancelled)

- 5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1, wherein said Camellia seed cake's powder is added into said clean paper pulp at 1% by weight for preventing golden apple snails (Pomacea Canaliculata Lamarck) and increasing dispersive level of fibers during manufacturing.
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1, wherein said calcium carbonate is added into said clean paper pulp at a dosage based on classification of said papermaking material, sieving ratio of fibers, desired water-absorbing ability and air permeability of said paper for increasing the physical strength of said paper and promoting the proliferation of microorganisms.
- 7. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1, wherein said weed control agent is one of inorganic and organic packing materials, wherein said

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inorganic packing material is one selected from a group consisting of black carbon,

silicon dioxide and titanium dioxide.

8. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1, wherein said dry

strength agent is one of acidic and neutral agents of one of anionic and cationic ones

selected from a group consisting of melamine formaldehyde resin, polymeric amine-

epichlorohydrin resin, phenolic resin, glyoxalated polyacrylamide resin,

polyacrylamide resin, raw starch, and modified starch.

9. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim [[4]] 1, wherein said wet

strength agent is one of acidic and neutral agents of one of anionic and cationic ones

selected from a group consisting of melamine formaldehyde resin, polymeric amine-

epichlorohydrin resin, phenolic resin, and glyoxalated polyacrylamide resin.

10. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said uneven surface

structure is an embossed structure.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said uneven surface

structure is a corrugated structure.

- 12. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose paper has a pH value ranging between about 6 and about 7.
- 13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose paper includes a corrugated paper layer having basic weight ranged from 90 g/m² to 150 g/m² and a surface paper layer having basic weight ranged from 90 g/m² to 300 g/m² in order to have high wet strength, water-preventing ability and water-permeating ability.
- 14. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose paper is a paper substrate with a thickness ranged from 0.2 mm to 0.3 mm.
- 15. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said paper substrate has a water-absorbing ability larger than Cobb, 1 Min, 20 gsm and a wet-rupture strength in longitudinal/transverse direction lower than 1.0 kg/m² after 2 hours immersion.
- 16. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said paper substrate has a wet-breaking strength in longitudinal/transverse direction lower than 1.0 kg/m² after 2 hours immersion.

17. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose

paper has an air permeability larger than about 50 sec/100cc.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose

paper is rolled up, and cut into a specific shape in use.

19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said paper

is obtained from the recycled pulp of a waste cardboard case, and can be used in one

of a group consisting of large area fields, home gardening, golf fields, paddy fields

and dry farmlands of general or organic farming.

20. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose

paper can be used in one of domestically cultivating box containing organic soil or

organic medium and industrial applications selected from a group consisting of

indoor and outdoor net supports, papery recyclable cultivating plate, and artificial

indoor planting system with devices of temperature control, cold and hot water

pipes, and light control.

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21. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said uneven surface structure is used for sowing at least a seed thereon, and said method further includes a fixing layer for fixing said seed, wherein said fixing layer comprises

manufacturing steps of:

(a) providing a papermaking material and obtaining a clean paper pulp by treating

said papermaking material; and

(b) adding at least one functional additive into said clean paper pulp to form said

multi-purpose paper.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said fixing layer is a

thin layer die-cast with at least a lattice for positioning and wrapping therein said

at least a seed.

23. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multi-purpose

paper has light-blocking weed-preventive ability and natural porous carriers

suitable for proliferating microorganisms thereon so that one of antagonistic

microorganism for controlling a specific disease of a plant, natural pest control

component and bacterial control agent can be coated, sprayed or immersed thereon

and said multi-purpose paper can be used for covering one of land and cultivating

medium for one of sowed plant and transplanted plant.

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24. (Original) The method according to claim 23, wherein said antagonistic

microorganism is one of radioactive antagonistic bacterium for resisting root nodule

nematode and antagonistic bacterium of radish seedling wilt disease.

25. (Original) The method according to claim 23, wherein said natural pest

control component is selected from a group consisting of sodium dodecyl sulfate

(SDS), linear alkyl sulfate (LAS), agricultural waste containing saponin and methyl

alcohol extracted from one of Camellia seed cake and tobacco powder.

26. (Original) The method according to claim 23, wherein said one of said

antagonistic microorganism, said pest control component and said bacterium control

agent can be coated on the surface of said paper by an adhesive material, wherein

said adhesive material is a natural neutral material of one of natural amylum gel

and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC).

27. (Original) The method according to claim 23, wherein said method further

comprises a step of coating fertilizer powder or capsule on said paper by one of

spraying and coating technologies, to form a slowly releasing organic or chemical

fertilizer coating, thereby providing required nutrition for said plant.

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28. (Original) The method according to claim 27, wherein said method adjusts a

formula of said coating according to requirements and features of a specific crop,

and sprays or coats on a specific position of said paper.

29. (Original) The method according to claim 27, wherein said method further

comprises a step of punching plural holes on said paper to partly pierce at least one

of said fertilizer coating and said uneven surface structure, and inlaying said seed

in punched holes to allow said seed to root downwardly upon germination and to

guide roots of said plant to grow in a room formed under said uneven surface

structure.

30. (Original) The method according to claim 29, wherein said method further

comprises one of a step of attaching a fixing layer on said paper by an adhesive

material for securing said seed on said paper, and a step of using said paper

oppositely according to a specific requirement of crops, wherein said adhesive

material is one selected from a group consisting of glue spray, starch and

carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC).

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31. (Original) The method according to claim 29, wherein said seed is further

treated according to features of said seed by using a chemical seed-treating agent

cooperating with one selected from a group consisting of alginic soda acid, gelatine

and polyvinyl alcohol for protecting the germination of said seed, wherein said

chemical seed-treating agent is selected from a group consisting of ethylene glycol,

propylene glycol, butylenes glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol,

polybutylene glycol, glycerine and 2-octyl glycol.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 29, wherein said seed

is selected from a group consisting of seeds covered with a paper pulp, seeds covered

with a polymer compound, seeds of grains, seeds of medicinal herbs, seeds of

greensward, seeds of vegetables, seeds of fruits, seeds of flowers and artificial seeds

cultivated from a cell culture.

33. (Original) The method according to claim 29, wherein said method further

comprises steps of overall embossing, punching holes, and making said uneven

surface structure according to requirements of a specific crop, to increase water-

absorbing ability, air permeability, size stability and limpness of dry and wet

alternation.

34-40. (Cancelled)

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said multipurpose paper includes a corrugated paper layer having a basic weight larger than 150 g/m² and a surface paper layer having a basic weight larger than 300 g/m² in order to have relatively high wet strength, water-preventing ability and waterpermeating ability.